DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXII. RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, WEDNESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 26, 1890. NO. 121.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAST WILL AND testament of Claud F Seltier, deceased Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Aubin Bergeret, as Executor of the last will and testament of Claud F Seltier, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased to present and exhibit the same, together with the necessary vouchers in support thereof, within ten months from the date of the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned as Executor, at the office of S D King, attorney at law, on the west side of Virginia street, between First and Second streets, in the town of Reno, Washoe county, State of Nevada for settlement and adjustment. AUBIN BERGERET,

Executor of the last will and testament of Claud F Seltier, deceased

Reno, Nevada, February 21, 1890 4w

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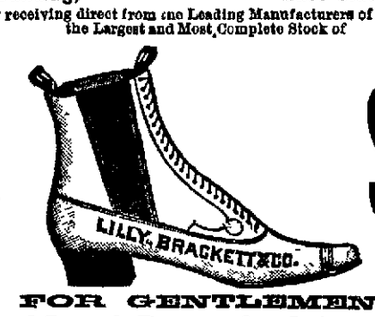
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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

THE ROUTE.

The Lassen Mail forecasts the future by saying:

We have noticed divers articles appearing in our northern exchanges setting forth the advantages and opportunities and the superiority one mountain pass has over another through which to build a transcontinental, branch, broad or narrow guage railroad; to pass through this or that locality; tap this or that valley; through this or that town, but the fact is, while we are privileged to express our opinion on these matters, we doubt if the railroad people will listen to our twitter. We give below the latest route, and the one which we think we will have the Southern Pacific Company adopt. It is both feasible and practicable. In fact, much more so than either of the proposed routes through this northern country either surveyed or contemplated. Some time since while in conversation with a gentleman who had spent the early part of the Winter in Oroville and vicinity, he said he was convinced from personal observation and other sources, and the idea had been conveyed to him that the Southern Pacific Company who own the town site of Palermo, will in all probability build from that point. That it is mooted that they intend putting up extensive works at that place in the way of machine shops etc. From Palermo they will come up and cross the Feather river above and between Big Bend Tunnel and Bidwell's Bar, thence by way of Dog Town to Deer Creek at a point just above the Sutton House on through the Deer Creek Pass, through to Big Meadows, Mountain Meadows and north to intersect with the Oregon Short Line, according to the survey of route already made.

The above route passes through almost an unbroken timber belt the entire distance, and at no time does the snow fall to exceed one-third the amount that falls on the Central Pacific road between Dutch Flat and Truckee. So for these two reasons, if for none other, it must be conceded that this route would be superior to any. The forests through which this road would pass, contains some of the finest timber in the world, and this is not only an inducement to build a road but the time is getting very close at hand when it will be a necessity.

Travel and freight for these northern counties would be brought that way. The people of Plumas would get their freight at a station located somewhere in the Big Meadows and we of Lassen would have ours thrown off ten or twelve miles northwest of Susanville.

THE RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

Upon the railroad indebtedness question the Silver State presents the annexed view:

The United States Senate appointed a special committee to examine the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, ascertain the amount of their indebtedness to the Government and report to the Senate what the committee deemed the best method of providing for the payment of such indebtedness. The committee visited the Pacific Coast last Summer, examined the roads and inquired into the business which they transacted and the ability of the companies to pay their indebtedness. The reports of the committee, one to each road, have been submitted to the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads and a bill has been agreed upon for the refunding of the debts. A synopis of the reports and the bill agreed upon by the committee is printed elsewhere in the Silver State. The bill extends the time for the payment of the debts fifty years and reduces the rate of interest on the bonds to two per cent per annum.

It is to be hoped for the interest of Northern Nevada, if nothing more, that an amicable settlement of the debt will be affected between the Central Pacific Company and the Government at an early day. So long as there is even a remote possibility of the road becoming the property of the Government, as it certainly would if the mortgages on the road should be foreclosed at maturity a few years hence, the company will not take the interest it otherwise would in the development of the resources of Central and Eastern Nevada. Without a comprehensive irrigation system the future of the Humboldt and adjacent valleys is not as bright as people would wish to see it. With its debt cancelled or refunded and its title to the road and lands assured, the railroad company, which always looks to its own interests, would do all in its power, and that is a great deal, to increase the local business of the road by developing the resources of the county through which it runs. The interest of Nevada in the debt claimed by the Government is a matter of very little consequence, while the development of the country along the railroad is of the first importance to the State. The traffic of the road will have to pay the debt, whether it be much or little, and if the Government makes easy terms of payment the company can and doubtless will treat its patrons with equal magnanimity.

Senator Ingalls is preparing a speech which will cause a sensation when it is delivered in the Senate.

Ever since his speech on the race question he has been bombarded with letters from the South. A number of them have been published, but he has a collection which he is arranging to place before the country in a speech. The majority of these epistles are of the most outrageous character and the threats and intimidations contained in them would be enough to frighten the average man, but Senator Ingalls is not the man to be bulldozed. He has also received a number of articles which would make a small museum in themselves. These will also be exhibited, it is said, and will show what a United States Senator who has convictions and the courage to express them is obliged to stand from a certain class of people. Among the exhibits will be a cartridge and a letter from an indignant Southener who exclaims: "The next bullet you receive from me will be from a rifle."

Solid Trains.

Special to the JOURNAL.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 25.—The Union Pacific commences running passenger trains solid between Council Bluffs and Salt Lake on March 2d.

WESTERN IRRIGATION.

THE POWELL BILL AND THE POPULAR PHASE OF IRRIGATION QUESTION.

The Arid Waste and the Projected Irrigation Districts and Reservoir System.

The irrigation of the western plains seems likly to receive unusual attention in this Congress. Both houses have special committees on the subject which have already had some thirty or forty meetings. Major Powell of the geological survey has spoken before them eight or ten times, exhibiting new maps of the arid waste and the projected irrigation districts and the reservoir systems. Already five bills have been introduced into the Senate and House embodying projects for the division of the land and the use of the water of the unfertile basin. The Washington correspondent of the Omaha Bee says most of these are vague and immature, the best, thoroughly considered and complete being that introduced by Mr. Springer, of Illinois. A bill is now taking form as a result of numerous conferences between Major Powell, Senators Stewart and Reagan, Mr. Vandever, of California, and other members of the irrigation committees, which is very comprehensive and which will probably be submitted in Congress within a week or two. It cannot yet be published in full because there are one or two important questions undecided. These bills provide for the survey of the arid region into irrigated districts by hydrographic basins, each basin consisting of its stream and its affluent and all the lands which they drain. The boundaries of these basins will necessarily be the highest ridges of land dividing them, which will give them irregularity of form and great disparity of size. It is obvious that districts so constructed would cross State lines and include portions of adjoining States and this would raise difficult questions as to jurisdiction, which are now delaying the report of the bill. In some cases, as on the headwaters of the Platte, the Snake and other rivers all the reservoirs to retain the waters will be in one State and all the land to be irrigated will be in another, raising a perplexing problem. It is probable that the bill as finally reported will establish within each hydrographic basin a local government somewhat analagous to county government, enabling the settlers within the district to control their own affairs absolutely, subject only to the laws of the State and the United States. They can obtain their lands by homesteading, retain the ownership of the waters within their district, levy taxes, mortgage their lands to companies who shall furnish money for irrigation and do all other things that may be necessary in connection with the fertilization of a soil now unproductive. The bill will provide that after a certain number of years, during which the irrigating company shall be paid for its service, its rights shall cease and the reservoirs, canals and other works constructed by them shall pass into the hands and become the property of the settlers themselves. It is made the duty of the United States Irrigation Survey to designate the reservoirs and creeks and mark out the irrigatable lands, to locate the dams, canals and reservoirs, and to prevent the construction of improvident and obstructive works or irrigation by unauthorized parties. No settler can acquire more than eighty acres of irrigatable land, while mining lands, coal lands and townsites are to be obtained under the provisions of the existing law. All other lands, including forest lands and lands not liable to irrigation, are to remain the property of the United States, and are to be held for the use of the people of the irrigation district. It is provided that the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture shall constitute a National Board of Irrigation Commissioners, to whom all appeals from States can be made. The voters of each irrigation district are authorized to elect district commissioners, who shall constitute the legislative body of the district relative to irrigation, and an irrigation district court and a Superintendent of irrigation for estray and pasturage is also provided for. The duties of these officers are defined. It is expected that each State and Territory will co-operate for the purpose of this bill by choosing a Board of Irrigation Commissioners for the purpose of supervising the action of the district commissioners and the action of the contemplated law within a given State is made to depend upon the concurrence and cooperation of that State in the purpose of the act. It is made incumbent upon each State and Territory to provide by statute for the condemnation and relocation or extinction of improvident or obstructive water rights, reservoirs and canals wherever they have been established in violation of the public good.

This bill may be said to represent the popular phase of the irrigation question, as it proposes to divide the lands among settlers either at the regular price of $1 25 an acre or free under the homestead bill, and to enable them to own the waters and protect themselves from monopolists and from greedy corporations.

The other projects before Congress propose either to hand over both the arid lands and the valuable water to corporations to be by them reclaimed and sold at whatever price they choose to put upon them or to have the Federal Government go to the expense of irrigating, and then sell the reclaimed land to the highest bidder. It is estimated that after reclamation the lands now arid would be worth from $30 to $60 an acre.

The bill above outlined, which may be called the Powell bill, will if it becomes a law, enable the people to take the lands and irrigate them by borrowing money, they to have the benefit of all the increment resulting from the increased value.

An Elegant Dinner.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A dinner was given to-night at the Arlington Hotel, by Andrew Carnegie, to the President and Cabinet, and delegates and officers to the International American Conference, which was undoubtedly the most elegant affair of the kind ever given in the city. He had floral decorations novel and unique, among them orchids, tulips and crocusses, there being thousands of blossoms, collected in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah and other Southern cities, as well as in the greenhouses of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The menu was engraved in fine script, upon heavy bevelled blocks of papier mache, and every article of food described in plain English. There were no formal speeches.

Storming at Lake Tahoe.

Special to the JOURNAL.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Feb. 25.—The most violent wind and snow storm ever known in that vicinity has been raging on Lake Tahoe for the past 48 hours and up to the present hour shows no sign of abating. At present it cannot be learned that the storm has done any serious damage to the wharves or buildings about the lake. The waves have been breaking over the wharves at Glenbrook at a furious rate, but so far they withstood the storm. Fortunately the mill company's steamers and all small boats had been placed beyond reach of the waves before the storm set in.

A Firm Robbed and Fails.

Special to the JOURNAL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—This afternoon A. G. Leonard & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, made an assignment, liabilities and assets being placed at $100,000 each. The immediate cause of the assignment was the failure to meet a payment due on the new factory. The real cause, it is claimed, is the embezzlement of large sums of money by the firm's foreman, S. M. Cutter. The amount of the embezzlement has not yet been learned, but the firm claim he has been robbing them systematically for the past eighteen months. Cutter is missing and thought to be in Canada.

Damage by Storm in Kentucky.

Special to the JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The storm of Monday night worked great destruction with the telegraph service, and not a word of direct communication can be had with the South. Until 11 o'clock to-night all connection with the Southern States was cut off, but at that time the Western Union Company succeeded in getting the wire to Chattanooga. It is impossible to ascertain anything about the damage done to either wires, houses or people or even to find out the area covered by the storm.

He Made a Clean Sweep.

Special to the JOURNAL.

MONTGOMERY, Minn., Feb. 25.—At the home of Frank Washa, four miles from Montgomery, Thomas Yindra shot and instantly killed Miss Lizzie Washa. He then fatally shot Frank Weaver, and ended the tragedy by blowing out his own brains. Jealousy was the cause.

Chamber of Deputies.

Special to the JOURNAL.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day made a new order for the Government and its proceedings, with particular reference to recalcitrant deputies being called to order.

Accepted the Invitation.

Special to the JOURNAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—England and Belgium have accepted an invitation from Germany to take part in the labor conference.

Horace Greely's Sister Dead.

Special to the JOURNAL.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—Mrs. Lovel Greely, sister of the late Horace Greely, died last night at Spring Creek.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb. 21-swf-ly

WHAT ON EARTH

Is the reason people will not, can not or do not see any difference in cheap nostrums put up by Cheap John houses or irresponsible parties at enormous profits, rather than take a medicine of world wide reputation and one that is giving universal satisfaction at equal price? No medicine in the world is giving such unparalelled satisfaction for purifying the blood as BEGG'S BLOOD PURIFIER AND BLOOD MAKER, and every bottle that does not do its w will cost you nothing.

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When Baby was sick,
We gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child,
She cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss,
She clung to Castoria
When she had Children,
She gave them Castoria.

CHANDLER-CALL DISPUTE.

SENATOR REAGAN INTRODUCES AN IRRIGATION BILL FOR THE ARID WEST.

Solid Trains Between Council Bluffs and Salt Lake City.

The Chandler-Call Trouble.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In the debate on the resolution offered yesterday by Chandler in the Senate censuring Call for interpolating in the Record a paragraph that had not been spoken; that was unparliamentary and personally offensive, Call gave notice to Chandler he would arraign him before the Senate and demand an investigation by the committee for making false accusation. He (Call) would convict the Senator on evidence of his own, that he did hear and know that he (Call) had uttered on the floor of the Senate substantially the whole of the charge contained in the paragraph, He would not ask censure by the Senate of Chandler, but would leave him to the judgment of the country for having heard his (Call's) remarks, and having had neither the courage nor manhood to resent them.

Sherman declared the rules of the Senate had just been violated by the Senator from Florida in as gross a manner as he had ever witnessed. When the United States Senate came to such a condition that cowardice could be applied to a Senator, and that Senator could be charged with stating a thing falsely, it seemed to him the Senate was receding from its dignity. Call replied if he was not at liberty to state the resolution was not true, and that he can prove it, and that the Senator, when he made the charge, knew it was not true, then he did not understand the rules of the Senate. But, if in the judgment of the Senator, it is an improper use of language, he would withdraw it. Chandler once more explained his resolution, and added: "Senator Call used language about me which I did not hear. He wrote language in the report accusing me of all the crimes in the decalogue, and he has now, this morning, charged me with being a coward for not replying to that which I did not hear, and which he afterwards wrote in the Record. When the Senate has decided which language it is parliamentary to use, I will take occasion to defend myself from all imputations.

Tit for Tat.

Special to the JOURNAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Cobb, Radical, gave notice in the Commons to-day that Smith's motion, asking the House to adopt the report of the Parnell Commission, with the Lewis amendment, censuring Parnellites, would be carried. He would move a resolution declaring the House deplores that it appears at the time the Parnellites were engaged in the alleged treasonable conspiracies, many members of the Government, especially Salisbury and Balfour, were in close alliance and treaty with those members, and therefore Salisbury and other members of the Government deserve the severest conemnation.

"Blocks of Five."

Special to the JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, to-day denied the application of Col. Dudley to vacate the order for his examination before trial in the suit brought by him against the Press Publishing Company to recover $10,000 for alleged libel in the publication of the "Blocks of Five," letter. Said Dudley's counsel claimed he had been in the State since the order was granted, but the Judge held that Dudley has avoided service of the order and cannot expect consideration from the Court when he refuses to submit himself to its jurisdiction.

For Protection—Oklahoma.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—On motion of Butterworth the bill passed authorizing the Secretary of State to appoint two persons to represent the United States at the International Conference with reference to protection of industrial property, at Madrid, Spain, April 1st.

The House then in Committee of the Whole, resumed the Oklahoma bill.

Russia's Views.

Special to the JOURNAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 25.—Baron De Struve, Russian Minister at Washington, has been instructed to present the views of his government pending the Behring Sea negotiations at Washington, particularly touching the points for the protection of seals during the breeding season.

Two Indictments Found.

Special to the JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Grand Jury to-day found two indictments against Cashier Vanzandt, of the Lenox Hill Bank, in connection with bank wrecking. Vanzandt has been arrested.

Reagan's Irrigation Bill.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Reagan to-day introduced a bill to provide for a general system of reservoirs and irrigation of the arid lands of the West.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Wool is steady and prices about the same, but slightly weak.

OPERA HOUSE DRY GOODS STORE.

SECOND MONTH

—OF THE—

GREAT AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

DRY GOODS

—AT THE—

OPERA HOUSE

Dry Goods Store.

Having returned from San Francisco, I will commence on

Monday, February 17th,

To continue the Great Auction Sale of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES.

10,000 yards of all wool dress goods.
500 yards fancy striped wrapper flannels.
10,000 yards of bleached and unbleached muslin.
500 jackets for ladies and misses.
500 pairs of ladies' kid shoes.
500 pairs of childrens' shoes.
1,000 pair men and boy's boots.
500 suits of clothing for men and boys.
Underwear for men, women and children in innumerable quantities.
1,000 pairs white and colored blankets.
200 comforters.

The above goods are all of the BEST QUALITY and will be sold to the

HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH.

Sales to commence at 2 o'clock and 7 P. M. sharp, so come on time to insure sitting room, for soon after the auction commences each day standing room is at a premium. This sale will continue until April 1st, and will be a fine opportunity for parties to lay in their supply for the Spring and Summer, and at

AT ONE HALF THE PRICE

Which is asked at other Houses in our City.

Respectfully,

C. W. BOOTON.

N. B. I have been told that unscrupulous merchants say that I am selling auction goods, but all I have to say is that a better selected stock was never brought to our city, as all who purchased at the last auction can testify that my goods were of the best quality.

C. W. BOOTON,

Auctioneer.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

BREVITIES.

Still storming on the mountains.

No. 4 was an hour late last night.

Judge Bigelow is steadily improving.

Judge Rising will hold Court in Reno today.

Snow shovelers are still in demand at Truckee.

The wires are all down again on the mountains.

Supt. Whited is wrestling with the elements at Truckee.

The railroad boys are having a rough time of it once more.

J. F. Dennis, the Battle Mountain lawyer, was in town yesterday.

M. J. Curtis and crew have gone up to Verdi to rebuild the Essex Ice Co's. house.

The passenger trains due from the West yesterday morning arrived last night at 10 o'clock.

Chamberlain has a new crew at the Riverside, and the cooks and waiters are all No. 1.

Capt. Knight, an old time conductor, came up from below, on last night's train, on his way out East.

Judge Rising sentenced Benjamin Jenkins to ten years at hard labor for the murder of his wife last September.

Engineer Cronin, with engine 76, which left here at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, had a narrow escape at 25-mile hill, just above Doc. Hogan's ranch, where an immense boulder had fallen on the track. The train was stopped, and the mammoth rock rolled off the track.

THE NEXT FAIR.

The Board Meets and Sets the Day.

The Board of Agriculture met yesterday. There were present Directors Winters, Flint, Gould, Mulcahy, Martin, Powning and Bailey. The annual report of the President and Secretary was read and adopted and ordered printed.

The following officers were elected: W. H. Gould, President, C. H. Stoddard, Secretary; C. T. Bender, Treasurer, W. S. Bailey, Supt. of Grounds, P. H. Mulcahy, Supt. of Pavilion.

A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring President and also the Secretary for efficient services rendered.

A vote of thanks was also tendered the ladies who contributed in various ways to the success of the Fair.

On motion the price of life membership was raised to $100. The roll was called and Winters, Martin, Gould and Bailey voted aye, and Flint, Mulcahy and Powning no.

The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $400 for the ensuing year, an increase of $100.

The date of holding the next annual Fair was set for September 22d to 27th inclusive.

Loss of Live Stock.

In a letter to Judge Wells, dated the 19th inst., F. M. Fellows, Sheriff of Humboldt county, says. "Replying to your letter of the 10th would say the loss in this county, as near as I can ascertain, will be: Horned cattle 70 per cent; horses 25 to 30 per cent.; and sheep 20 to 25 per cent." And Senator Sproule, in a letter to the Judge, dated the 18th inst., says: "I think the loss in Elko county will be at least 5,000 head of cattle, 1,500 head of horses, and 2,000 to 3,000 head of sheep. But if this storm keeps up three days, you can add 5,000 more cattle to the above." The above statements do not include losses by the February storm, which must be considerable.

I. O. O. F. Installation.

Monday evening, at the Hall of Truckee Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F., Grand Chief Patriarch H. P. Brown, assisted by R. C. Leeper, E. C. Leadbetter, C. W. Jones, J. V. Peers and Donald McKay, installed the following officers. R. W. Ash, C. P; S. Jacobs, H. P.; E. Nowatney, S. W., F. C. Updike, R. S. T. Barnett, T., J. E. Bradshaw, J. W.; G. O. McNees, F. W.; B. Peck, S. W.; W. L. Cox, T. W.; S. W. Peek, F. W.; F. T. Hollingsworth, S.; G. Teasland, G., W. Eckbusch, F. G. T.; J. E. Phillips, S. G. T. The installation was attended by members and their families. After the ceremonies a collation was spread in the hall.

The Trains and Storm.

The past two days have been hard ones on the railroad boys in the mountains, the wind having blown hard and the storm raging to make their efforts almost useless to keep the main line open for travel. The plow and five engines came down from Truckee yesterday at noon and went back ahead of No. 2, which was held here for it. The plow crew report lots of snow in the cuts, caused by the hard winds that have blown continuously for the past 48 hours.

The plow and crew again returned from Truckee last night and headed back No. 4. The latest weather reports said it was snowing all the way from Boca to Blue Canyon.

Another Party.

At a meeting of the Carson Committee of the "O. N. O." Club on Saturday night it was resolved to give a party at Armory Hall on the evening of March 7. No effort will be spared to make it as successful as the previous entertainments.

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

The Grand Central Hotel Saved by Hard Work.

The Grand Central Hotel, on Plaza street, took fire from some unknown cause yesterday about one o'clock, and smoke and fire issuing from the roof soon caused an alarm to be given which brought the firemen promptly to hand. The fire was in the attic and was hard to get at, but the firemen did good work and deserve great credit for the manner in which the flames were gotten under control, the building saved and the property to the east kept from total destruction, as a strong wind was blowing from the West. The roof was nearly all burned off and the interior of the hotel badly injured from fire and water.

Chief Fraser was promptly on hand and together with the members of the Fire Department fought the fire in true veteran style. The stream on the inside of the building, manned by Assistant Foreman L. Hart and Frank Glenn, undoubtedly saved that hotel, as well as other property, from total destruction. Notwithstanding the fact that Reno's Fire Department has been subjected to a great many slurs, it did excellent work yesterday, and if the members were treated as they should be would be equal to any department in the State, paid or unpaid.

The building is insured in the Commercial Union Insurance Company for $3,500, and the stock and furniture in the Niagara for $1,400.

Pyramid Lake Indian War Claims.

A communication, of which a copy is appended, signed by all the State officials, including deputies and clerks, has been sent to each of our Senators and our Representative in Congress. The appeal therein made is as just as it is urgent, and it is time, high time, Congress pay those claims, or "plead the baby act," and no longer "make the word of promise to the ear, and break it to the hope:"

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 8, 1890.

Hon. W. M. Stewart and Hon. John P. Jones, U. S. Senate, and Hon. H. F. Bartine, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.—Gentlemen:

The undersigned citizens of the State of Nevada, desire to most respectfully urge upon Congress, through you, the earliest possible action of that honorable body upon the claims of citizens of this State against the General Government, which arose out of the Pyramid Lake Indian War of 1860, in the then territory, now State, of Nevada.

We do this, not because we believe you or either of you, have forgotten or neglected, or will forget or neglect, this matter, of such vital moment to many of Nevada's pioneer and aged citizens, but because of the following cogent facts.

1. It is now nearly thirty years since, by reason of that war, these claims came into existence, hence it is obvious that the original claimants if living, are becoming aged and infirm, and ought, in the decline of life, to receive at the hand of the General Government suitable recognition for their perils of limb and life, and loss of property in said war.

2. Many of said claimants are now hoary-headed with age, and so poor, financially, as to be in almost actual suffering; and we are loth to believe that those brave pioneers who planted the seeds of American civilization in the Silver State, will be finally denied equity by a great Government, whose ability to be not only just but magnanimous, is unlimited.

3. The necessities of said claimants are now (in 1890) peculiarly pressing, as the Winter is unprecedentedly severe, and the heavy snow storms has been and will be very great, increasing enormously the burden of taxpayers and the cost of living.

We are, very truly and respectfully yours,
[Here follows the list of names]

Notice.

On and after July 19, 1889, George Becker, proprieto of the Reno Soda and Bottling works, will fill and deliver in Reno:

Soda, cream and lemon, per doz....	$ 50
Sarsaparilla, per doz	50
Ginger ale, per doz.....	75
Sarsaparilla and Iron, per doz.....	75
Pacific bottled beer, per case.....	3 50
Fredricksburg San Jose beer, per case	3 50

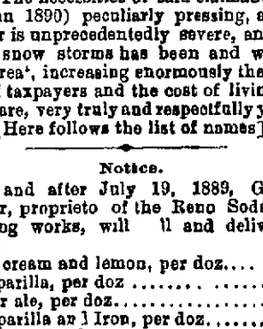
Monday's Virginia Chronicle has this:

A street rumor was current to-day of an important improvement in formation in the Union Con. 1,465 level east crosscut, with a promising prospect of an ore development. Heretofore crosscutting has been conducted exclusively west of the lateral drift in Union Con. and Mexican on that level, and if a valuable ore deposit should be found in the opposite direction it will not be the first time in the history of Comstock mining that explorations have been conducted in the wrong direction through the faulting of a vein.

With an almost certain prospect of an important ore discovery in the southend of Ophir and a favorable indication of another in Union Con., an important upward movement in northend Comstock shares at an early date is highly probable.

Paint your house with the best mixed paint, sold by Lange & Schmitt.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

CHINESE PRESENCE OF MIND.

A Philosopher Relates an Instance of Their Wonderful Self Control.

"It is not along the broader lines of social life alone that we can trace race characteristics and distinctions," said a seedy looking individual in front of a Chestnut street hotel, buttoning up a well worn fall overcoat closely to his throat so as to conceal the still more worn summer coat beneath, and drawing on, with careless fastidiousness, a pair of kid gloves that were badly in need of repair. His general appearance was that of a broken down sporting man or a ward politician who had been subsisting for many months on the expectations of an appointment when the civil service law is repealed; his air was that of a millionaire just sauntering out after having enjoyed a sumptuous dinner, but, according to his own statement, he was neither.

"I am a student of social science," he said, "and nothing delights me more than to study national peculiarities and characteristics as they are revealed in the trivial occurrences of every day life.

"To illustrate, I went into a Ninth street Chinese laundry the other evening. The heathen had neglected to send my linen home. That, however, did not strike me as a race peculiarity; it is rather a class characteristic common to all laundrymen, no matter what their nationality. But something occurred while I waited that did strike me.

"It was just about dusk. The streets were crowded with people going home from work, and in the room half a dozen Chinamen were busy ironing at different tables. A coal oil lamp that hung in the bulk window had just been lighted. A good deal of oil had been spilled on the outside of the bowl in filling it, and suddenly this caught fire and blazed up, not only endangering the red curtains draped about the window, but threatening to cause an explosion of the lamp.

"A Chinaman on the far side of the room saw the flames and uttered a single exclamation to call the attention of the others. That was the only sound made by any of the Celestials, and none of them left their work except one nimble little fellow, who jumped lightly and quickly into the window.

"But the flames had been seen from the street, and instantly the room was filled with passers by, who rushed madly in, each one shouting directions at the top of his voice.

"'Throw the lamp into the street!' 'Dash water upon it!' 'Run for a policeman!' 'Strike the fire alarm!' they cried, and one excited individual yelled: 'Take a club and smash it to pieces!'

"Meanwhile the little Chinaman in the window had quickly seized a large, damp cloth from his table, and while his fellow countrymen looked calmly on amid all the confusion and hubbub he wrapped it around the burning lamp and held it there till the flames were completely smothered. Then he quietly returned to his work without stopping for a moment to discuss the occurrence, but it was several minutes before the excitement died out among the Caucasians who had crowded in and they were ready to depart.

"Now this difference of behavior in the face of danger and amid exciting circumstances does certainly indicate a fundamental and characteristic difference between the oriental and the occidental races. You may say that the conduct of the Chinamen resulted merely from oriental apathy, or you may attribute it to the fatalistic habits of thought engendered by eastern religions, or you may say that the occurrence furnished a confirmation of Herbert Spencer's theory that hurry and overwork have resulted in a condition of nervous instability among all the races of the west. But whatever you attribute it to, I tell you the Chinaman's method of action is the best when you have to deal with a coal oil lamp that is about exploding.

"You couldn't lend me a dime, could you, to pay my car fare? I want to get to Richmond, where I am announced to lecture before a conclave of the Theosophical society." — Philadelphia Inquirer.

Beginning of a Great Industry.

An old woman, feeding her hens with prudent care, is said to have made the beginnings of the great menhaden industry in Maine. Her name was Bartlett, and about half a century ago, down in Blue Hill bay, she was one day boiling some menhaden for her hens, when she found a quantity of oil rising to the top of the water in the pot. She skimmed it off, bottled it up, and, with unusual enterprise, got aboard the old sloop that plied between Boston and the east coast, and took the strange oil among the dealers of the "Hub." A man named E. E. Phillips examined it, and offered to buy all she could bring him. She went home happy, and all summer the old gentleman Bartlett fished and the old lady fried out the oil. In the autumn they had enough oil to bring them in several hundred dollars. This was the beginning of an industry that yields some years fifty thousand barrels of oil, and is second only to the whale fishery.—Boston Letter.

A New Antiseptic.

Saccharine is regarded by a French writer as a valuable antiseptic. A strength of 1 to 500 as an addition to mucilaginous and other solutions prevents the formation of low organisms. Thus a valuable, inexpensive dentifrice may be prepared by simply dissolving saccharine in water to the proportion of 6 per cent. A teaspoonful of this in a half pint of water forms an admirable antiseptic mouth wash. In cases of malignant or other diseases of the stomach, requiring the washing out of that organ, a solution of saccharine of the strength of 2 per cent. will be found very suitable.—New York Telegram.

A Direful Possibility.

She—I cannot, I must not consent at once. But you will wait, dear, will you not, until matters are more favorable to our union?

He—Wait? never! Shall it be said of you that you married a waiter?—Pittsburg Bulletin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT IS

SCROFULA

It is that impurity in the blood, which, accumulating in the glands of the neck, produces unsightly lumps or swellings; which causes painful running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or the many other manifestations usually ascribed to "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. Being the most ancient, it is the most general of all diseases or affections, for very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, often when other medicines have failed, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. Some of these cures are really wonderful. If you suffer from scrofula, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became six years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, and one of them after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, became a running sore for over three years. We gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, when the lump and all indications of scrofula entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLILE, Nauright, N. J.

N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE CALIFORNIA

POWDER WORKS,

230 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand

SPORTING,

MINING,

and BLASTING

POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacure, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder

In the market. We have been awarded successively

Three Gold Medals!

At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,

Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER,

Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the offices of any of our agents.

JOHN F. LOHSE, Sec'y.

HODGKINSON,

DRUGGIST!

SPONGES, CHAMOISE SKINS

TOILET SOAP,

Patent Medicines, and

FINE CIGARS.

Virginia street, Reno.

C. NOVACOVIC H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

GREEN AND DRIED FRUIT,

Gstab les, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCOS, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

All the novelties in Fancy Groceries, No need to send away for choice goods. Cash trade solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

RENO LIVERY AND FEED STABLE,

Opposite the R. R. Depot, Reno,

J. A. POTHOFF, PROPRIETOR.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

—TO LET.—

Best Turnouts Constantly on Hand.

Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, - - - RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

GRAND ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE!

—AT THE—

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

—COMMENCING—

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17TH.

WE inaugurate our **Grand Annual Clearance Sale** with a **Sweeping and General Cut in Prices** throughout the remainder of our **Winter Stock of Dry Goods,** which includes an immense quantity of seasonable goods that must be disposed of before the arrival of Spring importations. As examples of the **Matchless Bargains Offered in Every Department,** we append a number of attractive lines of

DRESS GOODS!

And as an Additional Inducement to an Early Call we Include the Following Goods at

Astounding Reductions From Former Prices!

1000 yards of staple Ginghams in blue and white, brown and white, green and white checks, fast colors, at only 5 cents per yard.
10 pieces checked Nainsook and Organdies, suitable for aprons and children's drawers, at 8⅓ cents per yard, worth a bit a yard.
25 dozen misses' and children's solid colored, soft ribbed cotton Hose, in black, brown and navy, sizes 5 to 8½, at 25 cents per pair, worth 50 cents.
12 dozen ladies' perfect fitting and well finished drab Corsets, sizes 18 to 30, at 50 cents a pair, worth double.
25 dozen ladies' merino Undervests, sizes 30 to 38, at only 25 cents each.
12 dozen misses' all wool, full finished cashmere Hose, in black, garnet, navy and seal brown, splendid quality, down to 25 cents per pair.
15 pieces roller Toweling will be sold at 5 cents per yard.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!—At 50 cents, 40 pieces marbleized Silk Plushes, in all the latest shades—worth 75 cents.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT:

At 50 cents.....10 pieces black, real Mohair Sicilian, 54 inches wide....worth 75 cents
At 50 cents.....8 pieces black, iron frame Alpaca, 40 inches wide.....worth 75 cents
At 65 cents—5 pieces black, real Mohair, silk finished Alpaca, 40 in wide—worth 90 cents
At 75 cents.....9 pieces black, Mohair Sicilian, 40 inches wide.....worth $1 00

At 20 cents, 15 pieces double fold, full yard wide, cashmere Serge, all desirable colors including black, down to 20 cents per yard.
At 40 cents, 10 pieces excellent quality French Cashmere in all the leading colors, usual price 65 cents.
At 40 cents, 12 pieces double fold, all wool Trecots, in the following shades: garnet, myrtle, seal, navy, serpent, cardinal, etc., down to 40 cents per yard.

There will be bargains offered in Flannels, Blankets, Comforters; bargains in Domestics, bargains in ladies' fine Hosiery; bargains in Cloaks of every description; bargains in every department, too numerous to mention.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS will be offered in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Wall Paper.

It is our desire to make this clearance sale a lasting remembrance and will, therefore, place on sale many bargains not enumerated in this list. Be on hand early

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17,

And secure some of the many bargains offered.

The Palace Dry Goods House

F. LEVY & BRO.

RENO'S ATTRACTION,

F. LEVY & BRO.'S

Dry Goods, Cloak and Carpet Store.

LARGEST STOCK,
FINEST GOODS,
LOWEST PRICES.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

W. O. H. MARTIN.

W. O. H. MARTIN,

—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire,

Steel, Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster, Cement,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Buckeye And all Other Kinds of Machine Extras a Specialty,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, TINWARE AND CROCKERY.

Agent for Empire Mower.

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

H. J. THYES.

H. J. THYES,

—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada.

Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and Iron Water, from Stockton, Cal.

And Idanha Mineral Water and Ginger Ale from Idaho Soda Springs.
I also handle Sierra Beer from Boca, Cal., exclusively. Trade and Families supplied. Good delivered free of charge in town.

FIRST-CLASS SIDEBOARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

WILD TIGER LILY.

Isolate in her conscious grandeur, creature of a royal blood,
She doth rule, the one unrivaled Cleopatra of the wood.
Something in her regal stature,
In her fierce and fervid nature,
Brings to mind a vivid vision of the Lady of the Nile.
How the splendor of her presence, how her sudden flashing smile
Glorifies the slumbrous spaces of the dusky forest aisle!
And a face of Orient oval, olive browed and midnight eyed,
Looks from flowing, flame hued draperies in its dark, imperial pride;
While a figure fancy fashions, faultless in its mold and mien,
Supple, sinuous, seductive as some tawny jungle queen.
Then, as though a gathering tempest smote athwart Æolian wires,
All athrill with pride and passion, sad as death, a voice inquires:
"Do you wonder at my Roman? Do you marvel how I died?"

—Julia Boynton in Lines and Interlines.

THE DEATH OF BLUCHER.

After the events through which the map of Europe was completely altered in 1815 the Prussian Field Marshal Blucher, the savior of Wellington at Waterloo, and whom nobody liked because of his rudeness and brutality, was put on the retired list. Disheartened by his removal and reduced to inaction and obscurity, he left Berlin and went to reside in his castle situated in Pomerania. Soon he fell into a deep melancholy, rendered more intense by dropsy and inflammation of the chest. A strange change in his character took place. That rough soldier became timid, even poltroon. He would not remain alone in the darkness; solitude threw him into singular anguishes. His state of health was reported to the king, who esteemed and loved him a great deal. The monarch having heard that at several times the marshal had expressed the wish of seeing him once more before he died, resolved to visit him.

Leaving Berlin in the morning, the king of Prussia arrived in Krieblowitz early in the evening. Immediately he was conducted to Blucher's room. The sick man, aged 74 years, was reclining on a sofa placed before a large chimney, in which enormous logs of wood were burning. Their flames illuminated the room and cast mobile and red reflections on the features of the old man wrapped up in bearskin. At the entrance of his sovereign in his apartment, Blucher tried to rise out of respect for his august visitor, who prevented him from doing so. The king took a chair and sat by the side of the marshal.

Blucher ordered to be left alone with his master. When every one had left the room he said:

"Sire, I have humbly requested your majesty to come here, in this castle of Krieblowitz; rather than not see you I would have gone to Berlin myself, although I am dying. I have a secret to confide to your majesty, a terrible one. Will my king allow me to speak?"

"Certainly, my dear marshal."

"Before listening to my narrative, sire, look at me well. Assure yourself that I am in the full possession of my senses and that I am not a lunatic. Sometimes I believe to be on the verge of insanity; and I doubt if I am not taking yesterday's visions for a remembrance of days gone by. But no!" added he, drawing a gold bracelet from his pocket, "no, all is true, all is real, and I am sure of what I am saying.

"Listen to me, your majesty:

"When, in 1756, the Seven Years' War began, my father, who inhabited his castle of Gross Renzow, sent me to the manor of our relatives, situated in Rugen Island. After a while the Russian government offered me the grade of cornet in the Black Hussars regiment. I accepted of a furlough to afford me the opportunity of paying a visit to my family, that I had not seen for months. A leave of absence was granted to me.

"On my way to Gross Renzow I found all that part of the Mecklenburg horribly devastated. Arriving about four miles from home I became aware that my carriage could not ascend the new steepy road conducting to the house of my ancestors. I abandoned it, and pursued my journey on horseback, followed by one of my servants.

"It was fifty-nine years ago this very day, the 12th of August, and at the hour indicated now by this antique clock—half past eleven. A dreadful tempest shook the trees, the flashes of lightning blinded me and the reports of thunder deafened me; the rain was pouring. After galloping quite a while in the forest I arrived before the castle alone; my servant had lost his way through the inclemency of the weather.

"Without dismounting I knocked at the door with my whip. Nobody answered my call that I repeated three times without being answered. Out of patience, I alighted from my horse, ascended the stoop and entered the castle. No light, no noise anywhere. I avow that my heart went to my throat and a chill crept through my body.

"What foolishness! thought I; the castle is deserted; my family has gone to the city. No matter, as I am here, I must arrange myself as well as possible.

"And I crossed a hall and went to my father's room. A fire half extinguished was smoking in the chimney; by its faint light I saw my father, my mother and my four sisters, seated around the fireplace; they rose when they perceived me. I ran to kiss my father; he stopped me with a gesture; I extended my arms to my mother; she fell back with a sad motion of the head. I called my sisters, each separately; they took each other by the hand without answering me. Then the whole of them returned to their seats.

"'Do not you know me any more?' exclaimed I. 'Is it like this a family ought to receive a son and a brother? Have you already heard of my entrance in the Russian service? I could not refuse. Remember that the first thing I do is to come and inform you of my action. What! my father, you do not speak? My mother, you keep silent? Have you forgotten, my sisters, our mutual tenderness and the plays of our childhood—those plays that this place has witnessed so often?

"At those last words my sisters appeared to be moved. They spoke low, rose and signaled me to approach. One of them knelt before my mother as if she wanted to play a game in which the players strike each other. Surprised with this strange fancy in a moment so solemn, I touched the hand of my sister with the end of my whip. A mysterious force attracted me.

"When my time came to kneel before my mother and to put my head on her lap —oh, horror! I felt a form angular and cold under her silk dress. I heard a sharp noise like the rattling of bones, and then a hand met mine; that hand rested in it. It was a skeleton's hand. I uttered a cry of terror. They were human remains that I shook convulsively.

"Out of myself, and with a disturbed mind, I ran away from this awful castle; in the yard I found my horse; I mounted and departed at a furious pace. At the break of the day my steed fell dead, and my servant found me, senseless, lying under the animal. I was at the point of death for over three weeks. When I recovered my health I learned that my family had perished, victims of this pitiless Seven Years' War, and that our manor had been pillaged and ransacked many times.

"I returned to Gross Renzow. I wanted to pay the last duties to my family and to give a decent burial to those I loved so dearly. Notwithstanding the most minute researches I was unable to find their sacred remains. Alone, a hand, a woman's hand holding a gold bracelet, was picked up on the floor in my father's room, the same room where the fatal vision appeared to me. I took that bracelet, this very one, and the hand was buried in the chapel of the castle.

"Many years passed. Two months ago I was asleep on this sofa when I was awakened by a slight noise. I opened my eyes, and saw distinctly my father, my mother and my four sisters standing before me; my sisters took each other by the hand and motioned me to join them.

"'No, no! never!' cried I.

"Then the ghosts, clasping their hands, began to turn slowly around me.

"'Justice,' said my father passing before me.

"'Penance, murmured my mother, inclining her sad face towards me

"'Prayer,' said the younger sister

"'Sword,' sighed another.

"'Twelfth of August,' said the third.

"And the last one repeated:

"'Twelfth of August at midnight.'

"And again they turned around me, uttering the same words, then they vanished repeating:

"'Goodby! Goodby! The 12th of August at midnight!'

"I comprehended that my life was to be accomplished soon, and nothing more was to be done by me but to recommend my soul to God and my family to your majesty."

"My dear marshal," replied the king, "what you have related to me is certainly very extraordinary. Perhaps fever and delirium have something to do with those visions. Courage; take courage; fight against those hallucinations and have good hope. You shall regain your health and you will live many long years. Do you not believe me? Yes, is it not? Give me your hand."

And as Blucher did not answer, the king of Prussia seized his hand.

It was already cold and rigid!

Midnight struck by the antique clock in the parlor.

Field Marshal Blucher, the savior of Wellington at Waterloo, was dead.—Translated for New York Graphic from the French by Guard 821, New York Elevated Railroad.

Lean Meat and Water.

Can life and health be sustained indefinitely upon a diet of lean meat and water, without any farinaceous food at all? Physiologists tell us that it cannot, experience seems to negative their assertion. It is highly desirable that this question should be cleared up and finally set at rest, both from a practical and from a purely scientific point of view. A diet of lean meat is now being advocated for several purposes in practical medicine, and it is of the highest importance that we should know for certain for what period it can be carried on without injury to the patient.

In this country it is being used chiefly for the reduction of obesity, but in New York several physicians are making an extensive use of a diet consisting entirely of lean meat and water, not only for that purpose, but also in the treatment of dyspepsia, phthisis, ectasia of the stomach, and in the absorption of new growths; in the latter case it being claimed that by increasing the metabolism of the body recently formed tumors can be absorbed. In order to procure these results the use of a diet consisting entirely of lean meat and water is continued for a period of at least several months, and the advocates of this new school claim that the benefit to the general health of the patient is marked and absolute.—London Paper.

To Give the Sack.

Two noblemen in the reign of Maximilian II (1564-1570) one a German, the other a Spaniard, who had each rendered a great service to the emperor, asked the hand of his daughter, Helena, in marriage. Maximilian said that as he esteemed them both alike it was impossible to choose between them, and therefore their own prowess must decide it, but being unwilling to risk the loss of either by engaging them in deadly combat he ordered a large sack to be brought and declared that he who should put his rival into it should have his fair Helena.

And this whimsical combat was actually performed in the presence of the imperial court and lasted an hour. The unhappy Spanish nobleman was first overcome and the German succeeded in enveloping him in the sack, took him upon his back and laid him at the emperor's feet.

This comical combat is said to be the origin of the phrase "give him the sack," so common in the literature of courting.—American Notes and Queries.

House Renting in Madrid.

I could not forbear, as I went along, inquiring the rent of one of these fine houses in Madrid, for I may here explain that this whole journey was in good part a house hunting trip. A house with sunshine and plenty of it, a good deal of garden, at a low price, and in a particularly agreeable climate—such was the desideratum pursued through southern France, Algeria and Spain. And I am happy to say I found it, though these conditions were by no means to be met with at Madrid. I asked the price of an apartment billed for rent in one of the best houses. It proved to consist of eleven rooms on the third story, which, as the tall ground floor story and an entresol are not counted, was equivalent to a fifth or sixth, and there was an ascensor—an elevator. The price was 12,000 reales. How magnificent to think of living in an apartment at 12,000 reales per annum. Yet, since the real is but five cents, twenty therefore to the dollar, it is but $600, after all.—William Henry Bishop in Scribner.

Customs of the Esquimaux.

Like the Indians, the Esquimaux often kill the old. Often the old are tired of life and beg to be dispatched. If food is scarce they are turned out to starve, whether they like it or not. The superfluous women are also disposed of in this way. Barbarism shows itself in their treatment of the dead. The body of a favorite wife or child is sometimes protected through the winter and decently buried in the spring, but as a general rule corpses are dragged a short distance from the village and abandoned to the dogs.

The savages have no idea of the marriage relation. Women are treated as chattels. The number of wives a man may have is regulated not by his possessions, as among our Mormons, but by his ability to manage women. One infers from this that polygamy is not carried on to any great extent.—Great Divide.

THREW AWAY A CROWN.

A FRENCH WOMAN WHO DID THIS WITHOUT KNOWING IT.

Bonaparte's Match Making Friend Meets with a Sore Disappointment—The Young Corsican Needed Money, but Not a Grandmother.

At the commencement of his career the great Napoleon fell in with an ardent revolutionist, M. Paul Francois Barras, who took a great liking to the young Corsican, and conceived the highest opinion of his abilities and of the powers which, events proved, he possessed in so remarkable a degree. But in the opinion of Barras, Napoleon's want of means was a most serious obstacle to his chance of achieving fame, and he proposes to remedy this by selecting for him a rich wife. Now, whether it was that he did not number among his acquaintances many women with the requisite dot, or whether he thought that his portege's fiery youth would be better for the restraining influence which a wife of some experience in the ways of the world would no doubt be able to exert, Barras chose for this position a woman who, though still undeniably handsome, was no longer young.

Though she was called Mlle. Montansier, she was in reality a widow, who, because she had been on the stage, had never adopted the name of her husband. She was 60 years of age, but it was said that she made herself appear to be not more than 40 by the intimate knowledge that she possessed of the secrets of the toilet table.

DIPLOMACY OF BARRAS.

Barras made up his mind that it was imperative to the success of Napoleon's career that he should make this elderly lady his wife, and accordingly he set himself to work to bring about the match by impressing upon each of them the advantages that would result from it. To Napoleon he dilated upon the power that would follow the acquisition of the wealth which Mlle. Montansier could give him; to the lady he enlarged on the position that his talented young friend was bound to make for himself, and that would, of course, be shared by his wife.

For the purpose of introducing the couple to each other, he decided upon giving a supper, to which they were both invited. He so arranged matters that they were placed together at the table, and hoped that this precaution, added to the injunctions which he had given to Napoleon to behave for once in his life with some show of civility to a lady, would have the happiest result. But in this he was fated to be disappointed. Napoleon was quite the last man to rely upon in such a respect. His manners toward the fair sex were those of a costermonger, and though he could generally hold his own in a conversation with men, he was entirely without the knack of making himself interesting or agreeable to women. He felt that his place was in the camp or the field, and he was quite out of his element among the conventionalities of a salon.

Had he been inclined to woo, it would have been in a straightforward, soldier like fashion, not with the dallyings and compliments so dear to the French woman of his time. So, presently, Barras had the mortification of seeing Mlle. Montansier, her back turned to Napoleon, engaging in a lively conversation with the gentleman on the other side, while the future conqueror was making, with little pellets of bread, a plan of battle on the table before him. Hardly a word passed between the two during the remainder of the meal. Barras watched with growing annoyance the indifference of Napoleon, and felt his plans melting into thin air as he saw the evident delight with which the widow turned from him to the more entertaining companion she had found elsewhere.

Supper over, Barras drew Napoleon aside and spoke forcibly to him of the foolish way in which he was throwing away his chances. "You know," said he, "that money is everything to you; here are 1,000,000 francs, and you will not stretch out your hand to take them; a most attractive woman, and you will not show her the smallest gallantry. Mlle. Montansier has come here this evening prepared to hear a declaration from you. Strike while the iron is hot, and win the wealth that you cannot do without at one bold stroke."

"The woman is old enough to be my grandmother," said Napoleon, who was then 25 years old; "but that is no matter, for to me all women are alike. Money is what I want; and, if I cannot get it without a wife, I must take the two together. I am no coiner of pretty speeches, but before the evening is over I will say to her: 'Mademoiselle, are you willing to accept me as your husband?' More than that I cannot do."

"The very kind of proposal that any woman would expect from a blunt soldier," replied Barras. "Say that, and I desire no more. You are to be envied; for, besides her wealth, mademoiselle is very handsome still."

THE FORESTALLED PROPOSAL.

Napoleon turned away with a gesture of impatience; but half an hour later Barras noticed, to his joy, that the two were alone together in a recess. Presently Napoleon got up and went away, and the lady beckoned to Barras with her fan. "Take away that dreadful little man," she said with a shudder; "he has bored me to death, and I only prevented him from proposing by sending him for a glass of lemonade."

"But why prevent him?" said Barras. "He will be a great man yet."

"Give myself and my money to such a little horror, such an ill-mannered boor as that!" replied mademoiselle. "Never! I would sooner take the first beggar man out of the streets. What have I done that I should be given such a wretched evening? Don't let your"——

But at this moment she was checked by the arrival of Napoleon with the lemonade. Barras hurried away, still hoping for the best; but soon he saw at the other end of the room Bonaparte standing in the attitude in which he has so often been depicted, with his arms folded and his chin sunk upon them.

"Well, are you to be married?" he said, hastening towards his protege.

"That old actress," said Napoleon, "that female Crœsus refused me before I had opened my mouth to ask her hand. I was on the point of speaking, as I told you I should speak, when she began to inform me that her wealth was the cause of her constantly receiving offers from adventurers who cared nothing for herself; that she thanked Providence she had so far seen through some fellows, and that she was resolved to keep her independence. I was glad I had not spoken, for it gave me the opportunity of saying: 'Mademoiselle, pray persevere in that praiseworthy intention; it is one which I am sure no one will ever try to persuade you to alter.' Let her keep her millions to bait the hook for some one else; I have done with her."

And in spite of Barras' endeavors the affair ended there.

In after years Mlle. Montansier was fond of boasting that, had she chosen, she might have been empress of France and wife of the most famous man of the age. Could she have been gifted with the faculty of foresight, no doubt she would have regarded more leniently the young man whom M. Barras wished her to marry.—Chambers' Journal.

At the Gas Office Window.

"Anything new this year for the people in the way of gas meters?" asked a subdued looking citizen at one of the windows of the gas office on Dearborn and Lake streets.

The man on the inside, whose long attention to duty at that post has made him look haughty, tried to thaw out in front of the inquiry.

"You may say," he replied, as if he were conferring a favor, "that our gas meters will run this year as usual—which is to say, all right. And let me say another thing. There has been a good deal of complaint in the year gone, at this very window, and to this very person now speaking, sir, that we have rendered bills to people for gas who were out of town and who had not lighted a burner in six weeks. They have come to us and exclaimed with air of triumph, sir, that they had us at last. A sort of ah-ha business, you know, like the villain in the first act of the play."

Then the man at the window paused, took a fresh grip on his breath and resumed:

"You may say to these deluded people that a certain amount of gas is forced through the meter, any way, and if it isn't burned it will leak, and the register marks it up just as if it were burned. So you see that the gas company is not a robber after all. Tell that to the people."

The man without gave a longing look and gasped: "Then there is no hope?"

"You can take out the meter," said the wretch inside, as he resumed his work of compounding.—Chicago Tribune.

The Best Wearing Leather.

But very few people who wear Cordovan shoes have any idea where the leather bearing that name comes from, hence the question is often asked, "What is Cordovan?"

"Cordovan," the name by which leather made from the hides of horses is now known, was first finished in Hamburg, Germany, under the name of Ross leather.

In combination with it the hide has four layers of muscular skins which, with the "shell," give to the horse the great and tremendous pulling power that makes the animal so serviceable to mankind. This "shell," if properly tanned and shaven clean of its sinewy matter—a most difficult task—makes the best wearing leather in existence, and proves the theory of old time shoemakers—that only leather of a long fiber will wear—to be a mistaken one, as the "shell" has no fiber.

In this it has a decided advantage over calfskin with its fibers; the breaking of any one throws additional strain upon the other, and a break in the leather soon follows.

Experience has demonstrated that the "shell" will wear two or three times longer than calfskin.

Cordovan possesses another great advantage in being the nearest waterproof of any leather made. The fineness of texture also permits its taking a very high polish.—St. Louis Republic.

The Indian in Literature.

Cooper is said, by Bradner Matthews, to have been the first author who introduced the red man into literature. This has been disputed, and it is alleged that "Chateaubriand, who visited the new world in the year of Cooper's birth, certainly did not neglect the noble savage." But here are some mistakes. Chateaubriand was in America in 1791, when Cooper was 2 years old. His "Atala," a tale of Indian life, appeared in 1801. Cooper's first novel appeared anonymously in 1819, and his "Last of the Mohicans" in 1826. But Thomas Campbell had introduced the Indian to English literature in his "Gertrude of Wyoming," which appeared in 1809. But Alexander Pope's lines, beginning "Lo, the poor Indian," appeared about 1732, more than fifty years before Cooper was born; and it certainly refers to the red man of America, for the poet adds that his "humbler heaven" is a place

Where slaves once more their native land behold.
No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.

The "Christians" here mentioned were the Spanish invaders of America.—Lowell Courier.

The Use of Letters.

It may not be generally known to the reading public how much each individual letter of the alphabet is used. D, h, n, o, c and u are in third place as regards ordinary use; t, s, a, i and r are in second place, being used a very little oftener; l and m are in fourth place, with f, g, y, v, p and b close afterward; j and k are not common, as compared to the rest; while z, q and x are used least of all. The letter e is in first place, being used far oftener than any other.—Christian at Work.

SOCIETIES.

Amity Lodge, No. 8, K. of P.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF AMITY LODGE No. 8, K. of P. Knights of Pythias, are held in Masonic Hall, every Friday evening commencing at 8 o'clock sharp. All knights in good standing are fraternally invited to attend.
By order of the Chancellor Commander.
S. J. HODGKINSON, K. of R. & S.
oct 29-tf

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, NO. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their new hall, west side Sierra Street, near the Golden Eagle Hotel Reno, Nevada, every Wednesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock. Punctual attendance of members is requested. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.
J. M. McCORMACK, N. G.
P. H. MULCAHY, Secretary.

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.

THE Stated Convocations of Reno Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., are held in Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday in each month, commencing at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Sojourning Companions in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the E. H. P.
W. L. BECHTEL, Secretary.

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, NO 5, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.
FRANK BELL, M. W.
F. McRAE, Recorder. oct17 8m

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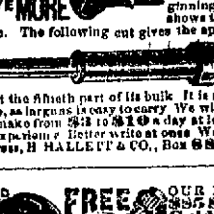
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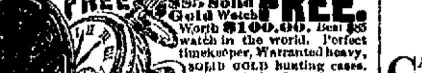
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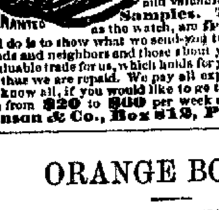
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Lodgings, 25 and 50 cents Bar Attached.
This house been thoroughly renovated



One of the BEST Telescopes in the world. FREE. Our facilities are unequaled, and to introduce our superior goods we will send FREE to ONE PERSON in each locality, as above. Only those who write to us at once can make sure of the chance. All you have to do in return is to show our goods to those who call—your neighbors and those around you. The beginning of this advertisement shows the small end of the telescope. The following cut gives the appearance of it reduced to



about the fiftieth part of its bulk. It is a grand, double size telescope, as large as is easy to carry. We will also show you how you can make from $3 to $10 a day at least, from the start, without experience. Better write at once. We pay all express charges. Address, H. HALLETT & CO., Box 880, PORTLAND, MAINE.



OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth $100.00. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

ORANGE BOXES.

SALMON CASES, ALL KINDS OF BOXES, Verdi Mill Co. (on the Truckee river), Verdi, Nevada. Best and largest factory on the Coast Lowest prices.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per Week.

Gus Koppe's Express.

For 5½ years employed by J. F. Aitken, has started an express and passenger wagon. Orders left at Booton's, Davis & Son, Nelson's or Anderson & Co.'s will receive prompt attention. Children taken to and from school at reasonable rates. f28-1w.

Armory Hall for Rent.

Mr. Reigelhuth having rented and refitted Armory Hall, is ready to let it for balls, parties, etc., at very reasonable rates. Enquire at Chase & Church's saloon. f12-1w.

Money to Loan.

Money to loan on approved security. Enquire at the County Recorder's office.

To Stockmen and Others.

J. Westlake makes to order men's heavy French kip shoes, full stitch, for $5. Try a pair. Repairing cheap and prompt. Opposite the Postoffice.

Notice.

Wm. M. Anderson & Co., Real Estate Agents, have also building lots for sale in all portions of Reno. Also several desirable residences. Loans negotiated and collections made on reasonable terms. Office on east side of Virginia street near First street. Dec. 29 1w

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe. The State of Nevada sends to Vincenzo Alberti, defendant, greeting:

You are required to appear in an action commenced against you as defendant by Maria Alberti, as plaintiff, in the District Court of the State of Nevada, in and for the County of Washoe, and answer the complaint therein within ten days after the service on you of this summons—exclusive of the day of service—if served in said county, or twenty days if served out of said county, but within said district, and in all other cases forty days; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to recover the judgment and decree of the said Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and said plaintiff, on the grounds of extreme cruelty on your part toward her, practiced by you since the marriage between you and said Maria Alberti, all of which will more fully appear from the complaint which is on file in the office of the clerk of said court at Reno, in said county. And you are further notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 13th day of February, A. D. 1890.
R. H. LINDSAY,
feb15 6w Attorney for Plaintiff.

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CARRIAGES AND PHÆTONS.
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE FINEST LOT of double and single Carriages, Buggies and Phætons ever brought to this market.
—Agent for the Celebrated—
Studebaker and U. S. Carriage Co.,
OF OHIO.
—A Fine Assortment of—
FRAZER CARTS AND BUGGIES.
I also carry a large stock of Iron Axles and Hardwood in endless variety, and do
A General Blacksmithing Business,
Shop, corner Fourth and Sierra Sts., Reno Nevada. Give me a call and be convinced.
W. J. LUKE.

DO YOU INTEND TO BUILD?
If so now is the time to get your
PLANS AND ESTIMATES MADE
I am now prepared to make plans and estimates at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
And Guarantee Satisfaction.
G. E. HOLESWORTH,
Agent for steel roofing. Residence and place of business, First street, near Virginia. f21.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

SOUTH SIDE DRAIN DITCH COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held on Saturday, March 1st, 1890, at the office of the Secretary, at the Court House, in Reno, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of five Trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. A full attendance is particularly desired.
JNO B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
RENO, Nevada, February 15, 1890.

NOTICE TO SETTLE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LATE firm of Osburn & Shoemaker must make immediate settlement of their accounts, or collection of the same will be enforced. Call on R. S. Osburn, at the Bank of Nevada, and settle at once.
OSBURN & SHOEMAKER.
Reno, Feb. 4, 1890. tf.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME TO MY PLACE, AT FRANKTOWN, Nevada, on or about September 15, 1889, a heifer, branded V on left hip; both ears marked. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges. H. HEIDENREICH.
Franktown, Feb. 16, 1890. 2 m

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BANK OF NEVADA CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT, No. 528, for $100, standing in my name has been lost, and payment stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to me.
GILBERT DEBONVILLE.
Reno, January 27, 1890.

SU LEE,
THE PIONEER CHINESE WASHERMAN, IS now in his new quarters, near Pothoff's stable. All orders for washing and ironing promptly attended to. oct11

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